

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair;
fresh northwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 80; lowest, 60.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

GERMANS SHIFT THEIR ATTACK EAST OF THE RIVER OISE; FRENCH MAKE GAINS ON WINGS; TAKE 400 PRISONERS; U-BOAT SINKS 2 NORWEGIAN SHIPS; SEIZES COPPER CARGO

CREWS OF VINDEGGEN AND HENDRIK LUND ARE BROUGHT HERE

Submarine Is Expected to
Hasten Home With Val-
uable Metal.

MEN WELL TREATED

Towed by Submersible Un-
til Danish Vessel Was
Sighted.

U. S. STEAMER ESCAPES

The Edward Pierce Dodges
Shell Fire and Torpedo
and Arrives Safely.

Two more vessels have fallen victims
to the German submarines lurking in
the waters of the North Sea. Both were Norwegian
steamships, the Vindeggen and the Hen-
drik Lund, whose destruction became
known when a Danish steamship arrived
in New York last night with their crews,
picked up at sea.

Naval men believe at least one of the
U-boats is heading homeward as fast as
the engines and cargo will let her, for
she is laden with eighty tons of copper
bars which are the most valuable cargo
which can be transferred in lifeboats from
a U-boat vessel to the submarine.

She will be rather unwieldy with such
a cargo superimposed upon the weight
of her stores of torpedoes, her heavy
guns, shells, ammunition and large crew,
—for she is no cargo carrying German
—and will run while the running is
good.

Besides, the copper is worth \$100,000
even here. What is its value to Ger-
many, short of all the metals used in
making war supplies and cut off from
the world's sources of supply, is almost
beyond conjecture. Ordnance men ven-
tured the opinion last night that it was
twenty times as valuable to Germany than
an equal weight of gold.

Plundering Done Lately.

While the submarine was plundering
the Vindeggen no patrol or other vessel
was sighted. The job was carried on in
a leisurely fashion under the super-
vision of the pirate's officers. Capt.
Kaltenberg of the Vindeggen and Capt.
Kaltenberg of the Hendrik Lund said
that they had been treated with fair-
ness, the submarine towing their life-
boats nearer the coast before bidding
them good-bye.

The eighty tons of copper was a mere
trifle in comparison with the entire
cargo of 2,500 tons the Vindeggen car-
ried, valued at more than \$1,000,000.
She sailed from Valparaiso on May 20
for this port, and had aboard besides the
copper several hundred barrels of wool
of great value. Having no wireless she
was unaware that she was running into dan-
ger, and even if she had known the
U-boats were in her course she would
have been helpless because of her lack
of speed. Her copper was consigned to
the American Smelting Company of this
city.

Lead Sunk Later.

Two days later, on Monday, the Hen-
drik Lund was held up north of the po-
sition where the Vindeggen was sent to
the bottom by the same submarine that
sunk the Vindeggen. The Lund, Capt.
Kaltenberg, was bound in ballast from
Norfolk, where she had taken on bunker
coal for this port. She had been ply-
ing between Philadelphia and South
American ports. There was nothing
aboard her that the pirate wanted and
it was merely a question of bombing.
This was done expeditiously. The sub-
marine had taken the lifeboats of the
Vindeggen in tow, and after sinking the
Hendrik Lund she proceeded to add to
the string and the pirate proceeded until
he fell in with the Danish freighter
Bismarck. He had some friendly talk
with the Dane and all the lifeboats
human cargo was transferred to the
Bismarck.

Steamship Escapes U-Boat.

How the American steamship Edward
Pierce escaped both shell fire and a tor-
pedo from a German submarine off the
Virginia Capes Monday night is a story
that ended only when coast lights
were sighted was related here to-day by
Capt. Wade, master of the vessel. The
attack came soon after the Hendrik Lund
was sunk and probably was made by the
same submarine.

Capt. Wade said his first warning of
the presence of the sea wolf was a flash
of light and a shell crossing his bow.
It was dark and the captain decided
that he would depend upon that and
speed to save his ship. All steam was
crowded on the vessel and a signal
course was run. The submarine con-
tinued to fire, but the marks of the
gunners in the darkness were poor.

Finding his guns unavailing, the Ger-
man, according to Capt. Wade, launched
a torpedo, but it went wide, though the
captain and members of the crew saw it
pass their vessel at rapid speed. The
chase lasted for two hours, the subma-
rine evidently drawing off when the
coast lights came into view.

Capt. Wade said his wireless calls
were answered by the Cape Sable, Nova
Scotia, station, and the American steam-
ship W. D. Noyes. The latter vessel
reported on its arrival here that it
had sighted what was believed to have

BOARD ORDERS BEEF RATIONING

Restaurants and Hotels Re-
stricted to Four Servings a
Week, Beginning June 17.

HOUSEHOLDERS ALSO CUT

Greater Use of Pork Urged to
Conserve Other Meat Sup-
ply for Army.

As the necessity for food conservation
at home increases in almost direct ratio
with the growth of our forces abroad,
rules governing the service of meat and
wheat are multiplying as rapidly that
it is advisable to compile a list of them
for daily reference or else inadvertently
find themselves inviting the attention of
the long and strong arm of the law.

Beginning June 17 and for an in-
definite period thereafter, restrictions in
the service of beef and beef products to
four meals weekly in hotels and restau-
rants in New York State become man-
datory by order of the Federal Food
Board. Householders and clubs are
asked to limit themselves to a maxi-
mum of one and a half pounds of beef
a week for each person in the house-
hold.

In so far as public eating places in
this State are concerned, the food board's
ruling, adopted yesterday, is law though
it came as a result of a message from
Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover,
advised that any violation of the con-
servative part of the public.
Mr. Hoover believes that limiting the
use of beef will not be an urgent neces-
sity after September 15, and meanwhile
pork, bacon, ham and sausage may be
served as substitutes.

What the Food Board Orders.

Here is the food board's order:
"Beginning Monday, June 17, all pro-
prietors of restaurants and hotels shall
not place on their menus or serve boiled
beef more than two meals weekly, beef-
steak more than one meal weekly, and
roast beef more than one meal weekly.
Fresh pork, bacon, ham and sausage
should be served as substitutes.

"A conservation of beef and beef
products is again required of us in a
larger scale and for an indefinite period,
proprietors of restaurants and hotels are
advised that any violation of the neces-
sary conservation of beef will be cause
for the summoning of the violators be-
fore this board.

"We ask all householders, clubs and
others to join with the public purveyors
of meats in making this new call for
conservation as effective as the neces-
sity requires. We ask householders not
to buy more than 1½ pounds of clear
beef weekly, or 1½ pounds, including
the bone, per person in the household."

A Service to Our Armies.

The rules laid down by the board are
identical with the recommendations em-
bodied in Mr. Hoover's message, which
explains that abiding by them will be
"a direct service to our armies and the
Allies," and continues:

"The demands for beef for our army
conservation of beef and beef products
for this summer are beyond our present
supply. On the other hand, we have
enough increased supply of pork this
summer to permit economical expan-
sion in its use.

"The public will realize that the con-
servative portion of production from
season to season, the changing situation
in shipping and therefore of the mar-
kets available to the Allies and the in-
creasing demands for our growing army,
with the fluctuating supply of local beef
in France—all make it impossible to de-
termine policies for long periods in ad-
vance. We have recently asked for
economy in all meat consumption and
we wish now to emphasize further re-
duction of beef by the substitution of
pork."

"It is anticipated that this will hold
good until September 15, and the cooper-
ation of the public is most earnestly re-
quested."

KAISER SEEMS VERY WELL.

"Browned and Bright Eyed," Ac-
cords Favorite Correspondent.

AMSTERDAM, June 12.—In a long let-
ter to the Berlin Lokalanzeiter from
the battlefield on the Aisne, dated May
27, Karl Roemer, Emperor William's
personal correspondent, describes the
emperor as appearing in radiant health,
browned and bright eyed, receiving a
report from Gen. von Boehn regarding
the storming of the French positions on
the Aisne.

Afterward, says the correspondent,
the emperor ascended the old Camille
des Romains, from which he viewed
the panorama of the battlefield while
seated at a rough deal table, upon which
were maps and a telephone. Here he
received news of the passage of a Ger-
man battalion across the Aisne River,
upon which the correspondent quotes
him as remarking:
"The victory was won—one of the great
victories upon which our strong future
will rest."

YOUR LIBERTY BOND.
If you must cash it go to JOHN MUIR &
CO., 11 W. 4th, and branches.—Ad.

PLAN TO POOL ARMY SUPPLIES OF ALL ALLIES

Conference in Washington
Brings Nearer Complete
Unification of Forces.

WILL STOP CONGESTION

War Contracts Will Be Dis-
tributed and Fuel Orders
Tightened.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, June 12.—The extent to
which the allied armies in France are
becoming a single military unit is indi-
cated by plans now under way for pool-
ing all military equipment, stores and
supplies along the line in France and at
the base warehouses. The United States
is in favor of such a move. This was
learned following a meeting of the War
Cabinet this afternoon at the White
House, where such pooling was a prin-
ciple topic of discussion.

In effect the plan provides for the
common use of supplies and equipment
wherever such use is possible to sim-
plify transportation and troop move-
ments. Under the contemplated arrange-
ments American regiments moving from
one section of the line to another or from
one base or reserve rendezvous to an-
other would not carry all the heavy
equipment stores and forage that such a
movement would ordinarily entail.

These supplies will be left just where
they are. Troops coming into the line
or the camp vacated will use them, and
the American troops will use the stores
at their new station whether these
stores are supplied by French, British,
Italian or the original property of any
other unit or nation.

Such interchange, of course, will not
be possible with uniforms and much mil-
itary equipment, but it can be made in
regard to the food supplies, artillery,
camp equipment and hundreds of things
that are part of every big military
organization.

Though no official statement could be
obtained from those attending the con-
ference, it is understood that the plan
found general favor. It was regarded
as a logical sequel to the pooling of men
in France in the allied cause and the
apportionment of single command.

It would result, it is believed, in giving
the Allies even greater unity than that
in the enemy lines. It was suggested
as a natural sequence to the centralization
of purchasing for the Allies and the in-
terchange of war secrets and all kinds
of drawings, gauges, tools and specifi-
cations for equipment and arms.

Whether the plan has the approval of
Gen. Pershing was not made known, but
his approval will be necessary before it
is submitted to the Allies.

Assistant Secretary of War Stettinius
is to go abroad in the near future, and
it is possible that he will present the
plan in allied conferences. Much of the
stores and equipment which will be af-
fected is being despatched from America
and can easily be interchanged.

To Relieve Congestion.

The policy to be followed by all
branches of the Government in stopping
further industrial development in the
congested eastern section of the country
was discussed and defined at today's
conference.

New supply and equipment orders will
not be placed in the congested center
even for supplies that are now being
made there. Such new contracts where-
ever possible will be placed elsewhere
in the country. This means a restriction
of all of those industries which have
competition outside of the district. For
instance, if a mill in New Jersey is
turning out a class of supplies that can
be obtained in Chicago or St. Louis, the
renewal contract will go to the Chicago
or St. Louis firm.

In the execution of this policy care will
be exercised to keep from working hard-
ship on concerns that have turned their
plants entirely over to war work. It is
likely that they will be gradually scaled
down and not abruptly cut off after de-
liveries are completed on present con-
tracts. The effect will be absolute re-
strictions on any increased business in the
congested district and gradual disap-
pearance of war orders.

Secretary Wilson Offers Plans.

Secretary of Labor Wilson attended
the meeting for the first time to discuss
the congested district policy in its effect
on labor and industry. He explained
his department will have control of all
expenditures under the housing bill.
Plans for all communities where relief is
to be granted have been drawn, and
these were laid before the conference.

Curtailments of drastic proportions
are in prospect at the hands of the War
Department. More and more factories
and mills will be called on to meet needs
of the allied armies and to turn out sup-
plies in greater quantities than ever be-
fore.

A forerunner of this programme was
found to-day in a statement by Dr. Gar-
field, in which he said that fuel is the
first and foremost factor in the increasing
programme of war supplies and that the
production of the mines this year will be
allocated with increased care.
In speaking particularly of production
of passenger automobiles, he said that
while the general question of curtailing
this industry is in the hands of J. Leon-
ard Replogle of the War Industries
Board, he feels responsible to limit the
volume of coal to factories to 25 per
cent of the tonnage consumed in the
season of 1917-1918.

BERLIN PAPER DOUBTFUL ABOUT GREAT OFFENSIVE

"Vorwaerts" Points to Fact That Allies Seem No
Nearer Appeal for Peace—Official Bullying
Scored by Organ of Socialists in Germany.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, June 12.—The Amsterdam
correspondent of the Daily Express says
that Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ in
Berlin, in an article entitled "The Bent
Bow" expresses doubt as to the outcome
of the present German offensive, admit-
ting that it only has proved that the
German soldiers always are strong, but
nothing more. The article continues:
"Those who dream that we can in-
dict such punishment on our enemies
that they will consent to a German peace
must be reminded that our recent suc-
cess has not even induced them to admit
the possibility of a peace by understand-
ing. The German people, in any case,
still have a heavy sacrifice amounting to
blindness can any one deny this."

REVOLT THREAT STIRS AUSTRIA

Official Nervousness Seen in
Censor's Suppression of
Lansing's Statement.

VIENNA WARNS POPULACE

Green Army of 60,000 Slav
Soldiers Said to Be Ready
to Rise.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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LONDON, June 12.—The statement that
the Austrian Government is reported to
have received news that a congress of
oppressed nationalities in Rome has re-
solved to initiate a big political offensive
in Austria and that the Austrian Gov-
ernment has issued a warning to its
people that it will not hesitate to sup-
press any revolutionary movement which
is not in accordance with the Austrian
constitution, has stirred considerable in-
terest in view of a despatch from
Geneva which states that the possibil-
ities of the internal situation in Austria
become daily more interesting.

A semi-official statement issued from
Vienna warns the population against the
agitation by leaders of the smaller na-
tionalities which is now being conducted
in the heart of the Dual Monarchy. Tele-
grams from Vienna to the German news-
papers assure the German public that
Austria may be trusted to suppress any
revolutionary movement which may
break out.

Official nervousness, however, mani-
fests itself in an iron censorship on all
news of Czech and Yugoslav movements.
Secretary Lansing's recent statements
and the decisions of the Versailles coun-
cil regarding oppressed nationalities have
not been allowed publication in any
newspaper in Vienna. Budapest or
Prague.

An article in the Neue Freie Presse
dealing with the part played by Czech
and Yugoslav troops in demonstrations
on the anniversary of Italy's entrance
into the war have been suppressed, and
various newspapers in the most violent
terms accuse England of being behind
this new menace to Austria. Also mys-
terious allusions to the so-called "Green
Army" crop up in the speeches of Aus-
trian and Pan-Germans and the Gov-
ernment is urged to crush the move-
ment without mercy.

The Green Army is understood to con-
sist of about 60,000 Slav soldiers, fully
equipped and filled with the spirit of
revolt, and scattered all through Aus-
tria. They are understood to be fed
and supported secretly by peasants. It
is said that many Slavs are deserting the
Austrian forces in Italy to join them.

ARMY AIDS GERMAN LOAN.

Total Said to Be More Than Fif-
teen Billion Marks.

AMSTERDAM, June 12.—Subscriptions
from the army to the eighth German
war loan brought the total of the loan
to 18,001,435,000 marks (approx-
imately \$2,750,356,250 under normal
exchange), according to Berlin dis-
patches to-day.

The subscription list to the eighth
Hungarian war loan opened to-day, ac-
cording to advices from Budapest. Un-
til June 27 subscriptions will be taken
at the price of issue, 91½, with interest
at 8½ per cent.

KAISER HAS NO NEW TERMS.

Coming Francophiles Will Not
Renew Peace Offer.

LONDON, June 12.—In her forthcom-
ing statement of war aims Germany
does not intend to make any fresh
peace offer. According to Berlin news-
papers quoted in an Exchange Telegraph
despatch from Amsterdam.

Hungarian Independents Win.

BUDAPEST, via Amsterdam, June 12.
—Count Johann Zichy, Minister of Edu-
cation in the newly reorganized Wekerle
Cabinet, has been defeated in a by-
election at Egger by Johann Vosa, can-
didate of the Karolyi, or Hungarian
Independent party. Vosa received 750
votes to 669 for Count Zichy.

"What adds tragedy to the situation
in Germany is the fact that apart from
the enemy without dissatisfaction is rag-
ing increasingly within, while the Con-
servatives are quarrelling with the So-
cialists. The Government takes advan-
tage of martial law to bully the people.
Allians have been forced to hate Ger-
many owing to this systematic bullying."

"Finally the Prussians are threatened
with a Conservative compromise on the
franchise bill, which in reality will bring
about a law framed according to the
Conservative wishes. Thus this would be
no serious reform at all."
The German people are cut out of the
old block, but does the idea not dawn
on some of our leading circles that the
best bow cannot be bent too much with
impunity?"

INDIAN TACTICS ROUT GERMANS

American Troops Put Boastful
Enemy to Flight in
Quick Drive.

STEALTHY ATTACKS WIN

Battle at Chateau Thierry Nets
Territory, Prisoners and
Artillery.

By RAYMOND G. CARROLL.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
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WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE,
June 12.—To sum up the nine days of
military operations in the area to the
right, left and south of Chateau Thierry,
the old French battle line, the American
army has won a victory of mathematical
and wind instruments, with its ruined
castles that was built by Charles Martel,
the American infantrymen and marines
have advanced to a depth of from one and a half miles to
two and one-fourth miles, and acting
with the French, have taken some 700
prisoners, besides three heavy seven inch
cannon mortars and a goodly quantity of
machine guns.

One infantry unit has progressed
avastly in the direction of Vaux and an-
other infantry unit has made substantial
progress toward Laroche, while the mar-
ines now occupy the Bois de Belleau,
a wooded tract about twice the size of
Central Park, New York.

A few days ago the German com-
munique announced:

"We have crossed the railroad between
Buzancy and Bourcy, and hold it
against all counter attacks."

The intention of the enemy to main-
tain his grip was indicated and proved
by the boastful words of the official an-
nouncement. Also for the Kaiser and
the soldiers of Germany, the enemy has
been driven back along this front. Not-
ably associated with the marines were
the Ninth and the Twenty-third Infantry,
along with other units.

American Spirit Upheld.

Compared with the large scale of fight-
ing which has marked this war, achieve-
ments of the Americans are but of minor
importance. They demonstrated in mat-
ter the stamina of our troops and their
pushing tenacity and boldness in open
warfare. Not only did they trench in
their line, but they kept up the steady
progress forward.

Their advance in the Bois de Belleau
was a product of the infiltration process
in other words, Indian fighting. Our
boys are fighting as did their ancestors.
Small groups of men would advance to
the right and left, creeping over rocks
and slipping from tree to tree, through
ferns and tall grass. Thus it was that
the German positions, nests of machine
guns, pill boxes and machine gun
positions, were rounded and cut off
and the Germans forced to sur-
render.

I visited the area, and the forest
echoed with the low clicking of soldiers'
equipment, the stealthy rustling of
branches and twitter of alarmed birds.
The German positions were being
sprayed. Overhead the airman dived
along, their course marked through the
tall branches of the trees with fleecy
white puffs of strapping smoke breaking
about them.

Creep Up on Enemy.

Our men, when the enemy planes
passed above, were as quiet as the
fences and field mice of the hedgerows
are when they see the passing shadow of
a hovering hawk or hear the beat of its
flapping wings. At a signal new groups
of men hurried forward under cover
of trees, foliage and rocks, and dy-
ing upward from the discovered location.
The springtime freshness of the woods
was slashed by ribbons and rent and rid-
dled by the fire of the German snip-
ers. A Lieutenant said to me:

"This is real fighting, just as we read
about it in school books. It is our game
and our pride. It is our game and
our pride. It is our game and our pride.
All counter attacks made by the Ger-
mans in the open area along the Amer-
ican front have been beaten off, on sev-
eral occasions fairly large batches of
prisoners remaining in our hands."

50,000 OF FOE ON 3,000 YARD FRONT BEATEN

French Counter Attack
Near Montdidier Against
Superior Numbers.

ENEMY PLANNED ATTACK

Foe's Troops, Seizing Initia-
tive, Caught Dense Masses
Under Fire.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE,
June 12.—In a width of battlefield 3,000
yards in extent no fewer than four Ger-
man divisions (more than 50,000 men)
were preparing to hit a hard blow when
the French yesterday launched a highly
successful counter attack southeast of
Montdidier.

The density of the German troops was
fatal for them because the Entente
allied artillery, machine guns, riflemen
and aviators were able to aim at point
blank range into these masses of men.
This concentrated fire did terrible
execution. The battle continued through-
out the night and in the early hours this
morning when the Entente Allies made a
further advance to the east of Mezy,
which is a most important point as it
commands the valley.

Toward the center the enemy launched
several attacks to-day, but the line
held firmly although some enemy de-
tachments succeeded in filtering into the
Matz valley through the wooded country.
Gain at Fearful Cost.

Yard by yard the French fought
while the Germans tried to push them
back by sheer force of numbers. Even-
tually the enemy succeeded in gaining a
little ground but at the cost of a fear-
ful sacrifice.

South of the river Oise and also south
of the Aisne the Germans showed much
activity to-day, endeavoring to reduce
the allied salient.

The spirit of the allied infantrymen
when they went forward in their counter-
attack yesterday was very high, al-
though they knew the enemy facing
them was several times their superior in
numbers.

When the enemy was seen to be retir-
ing, although still making a fierce fight
to hold his gains made in the first days
of the battle, the Allies dashed forward
with, if possible, augmented and ad-
vanced. The beginning of the battle
between Montdidier and the
Oise show that on Sunday morning
fourteen German divisions (about 180,000
men) joined in the first onslaught.
Of these five chosen divisions were de-
tailed to break through the center of
the French line. The included regiments
of Guards and Jaegers.

All Units Reinforced.

All the units engaged had been
brought to fullest strength, having been
reinforced after the March and May
offensives. Since the beginning of the
battle other divisions have been thrown
into the line.

The Allies, who had suspected that
an attack was about to occur, spread
in deep formations, the first lines
being just sufficiently manned to delay
the enemy's rapid progress until the
action developed, and in the meantime
falling back, fighting, to the real line
of defense.

Owing to his great strength the en-
emy succeeded in forcing his way
through a depression forming the center
of the Allies' position, but the flanks
held more firmly.

The German objectives for the first
day were Troyes, Mezy and Reims.
The last two they managed to capture on
Monday after terrific fighting, but their
hold was but temporary, for the French,
with wonderful dash, came back yester-
day and forced them to retire, sorely
punished.

The second day's objective was Com-
piègne, but their arrival there was pre-
vented and they are still some distance
away.

It is the general impression that the
battle will continue for some days, dur-
ing which other slight fluctuations in
the line may occur, but the evident re-
sults of their first dash are disappointing.

Continued on Second Page.

Fund Smokes Dispel

Gloom of Trenches

CORPORAL P. R. CAMPBELL,
Company D, 308th Machine
Gun Battalion, writes to a SUN
Tobacco Fund donor:

"Dear Good Sport: There are
twenty-six of us in this tin
roofed shack somewhere in
France. This morning we went
out in the rain and got drenched.
Then we came back, shed our
drinking duds and crawled in be-
tween the blankets, pretty blue.
And then—THEN—
—in came Supply Sarge
Kittle and his able helper, Old
Sal Worth, with your cigs. Oh,
boy! You oughta see those
grins! If you contributed your
kale to make some soldiers
happy, you did it, kid!"

WARNING! THE SUN TO-
BACCO FUND has no connection
with any other fund, organiza-
tion or publication. It employs
no agents or solicitors. See
page 5.

Foch Is Confident He Will Stem Tide

LONDON, June 12.—An as-
sociation of former British
soldiers and sailors, known as
"Comrades of the Great War,"
sent this message to Gen. Foch:

"We have perfect faith that
on the scene of your historic
victory of 1914, in which many
of us were privileged to share,
you and your gallant men will
again stem the tide of invasion
and hurl the hated invaders
from the sacred soil of
France."
Gen. Foch replied:
I share entirely your con-
fidence.

PARIS DEFENCE PURE CAUTION

Little Likelihood That Ger-
mans Will Get Within Or-
dinary Gun Range.

CONFIDENCE IN THE ARMY